PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) The allocation of rice, wheat, imported edible oil, levy sugar and kerosene made to Gujarat in 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as under:—

Allocation (in '000 tonnes)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Upto Dec., 92)
Rice	318.0	336.0	246.4
Wheat	810.0	879.6	580.0
Imported Edible Oil	87.85	6.10	4.20
Levy Sugar	199.21	265.69	157.90
Kerosene	782.48	777.81	572.70

Demands are received from many States/UT Administrations including Gujarat from time to time for increased allocation of essential commodities distributed through PDS. Allocation of PDS commodities are made on a month to month basis taking into account the demands made by various States/UTs including Gujarat, stock position in Central Pool, seasonal factors etc. Allocation of PDS commodities are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the entire demand of States /UTs.

Allocation of levy sugar is made generally on a uniform norm of 425 gms. per capita monthly availability to the projected population as on 1.10.1986. The normal allocation to Gujarat is 16194 tonnes per month. Besides, a 5% ad-hoc increase has been given by the Central Government from August, 1991 which for Gujarat is 810 tonnes per month. Allocation of 4878 tonnes is also made to the State Government for distribution to the consumers as festival quota.

(c) and (d) In consultation with the State Government, the Blocks covered by area specific programmes such as Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) have been identified for the Revamped PDS in Gujarat. The Central Issue Prices (CIP) of foodgrains made available to the State Government for distribution in the identified areas is Rs. 50 per quintal lower than the CIP at which such foodgrains are issued for normal PDS. The State Governments/ UT Administrations were requested that the end retail price should not exceed 25 paise per kg. over the CIP of foodgrains made available to the State.

Extending Essential Commodities Act

3611.. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have extended the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 beyond 1st September, 1992;

(b) whether Government propose to include some additional services under the Act; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) An ordinance has been promulgated on 27.8.1992 to extend the validity of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 for a further period of five years w.e.f. 1.9.1992.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Laboratories of BIS

3612. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) laboratories arc there in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what are the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open some more BIS labratories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) There are eight BIS own laboratories in the country, none of which is located in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) BIS managed laboratories are located in the following cities:

Sahibabad (Ghaziabad—UP)
Bombay (Maharashtra)
Calcutta (West Bengal)
Mohali (near Chandigarh—Punjab)
Madras (Tamil Nadu)
Patna (Bihar)
Bangalore (Karnataka)
Guwahati (Assam)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct and equip a laboratory in Bhopal. Another laboratory is to be set up in Gandhi Nagar.

Consumer Cooperative Movement

3613. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to strengthen and stream line the consumer cooperative movement in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, it is proposed to strengthen the consumer cooperative movement during Eighth Five Year Plan and to expand its coverage in distributive trade. It is further proposed to give more emphasis on coverage of block and Tchsil/Taluka Head Quarters particularly in tribal and hilly areas. The details are furnished in the statement.

Statement

The draft approach paper to the Eighth Five Year Plan envisages strengthening of the Consumer Cooperative Movement in pursuance of the basic objective of providing essential items of mass consumption at reasonable prices and improvement in the consumer awareness through effective implementation of the Consumer Protection Act and other measures. It is also proposed to expand its coverage in distributive trade, by providing reorientation to the movement extending its scope to the Block/Tehsil Head Quarters especially in Tribal and Hilly Areas in order to make available goods of common consumption at reasonable prices. Eighth Plan proposes to cover 100% of the tribal and hilly blocks involving women in the working of Consumer Cooperatives. (In rural areas the total retail sales of consumer articles heandled by the cooperatives at all levels is expected to increase (@ 15% annual growth rate) to a level of Rs. 6000 crores and in urban areas to a level of Rs. 6400 crores (@ 19% annual growth rate) by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. In order to achieve these policy objectives suitable strategy with the administrative and financial support at the State Govt. level is also expected. The NCCF of India Ltd. is providing the supply support to its affiliates enabling them to play an effective role in the distributive trade of consumer goods in the country. In the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 63.00 crores has been envisaged for development of urban consumer, cooperatives. Rs. 75.00 crores for development of rural consumer cooperatives, Rs. 7 crores for development of Delhi Cooperative Stores (Super Bazar) Delhi, and Rs. 5.00 crores towards development of NCCF. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the